this city. That individual addressed a Fillmore and Donelson meeting on Menday evening last, at Cost nental Hall, on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, and we have the folio ving report of a portion of his speech on that oc-

ing report of a portion of his speech on that occasion:

"The American party were the only friends the forginer bad in America. The foreigner field from tyring from the American party was the only one that would the American party was the only one that would allow them that freedom—the only one which would cany out the price ples of the Constitution and make cany out the price ples of the Constitution and make this a free and happy land. As for James Buchanan, this a free and happy land. As for James Buchanan, the couldn't say much. He did not know whether he could say symething for or against him, as he hadn't drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Denoc atic blood was in his veius no wor not; drop of Lendon was the had seen he kace. As for his being a Roman what he had seen he kace. As for his being a Roman Catholic, there was no doubt of it. He (Fulmer) was Catholic, there was quite a gentle-of Mr. Fremont was a Catholic. He couldn't believe it. But his informant told him that if he would accumpany him to the Catholic Church on the following Sabbath, he could see for himself. He wont, and there was Mr. Fremont going through all the crosses and gyntions, eating wafet, and so on. After church he returned to his hotel. At dinner Mr. Fremont and others were conversing about the solemnities of the service that m. rining, and, as he heard them all agree on that and other points, he couldn't stand it any longer; he must see that his side of the case had a representative. He then asked Mr. Fremont if he truly believed that the wafer he ate at church that norning was the real body of Christ. Most assuredly I.c., replied Mr. F. He asked Mr. F. if he thought Christ had but one b away quastions. Well, now, said the Aderman from the Susteenth Ward, if any of you could that Mr. F is a Roman Cataobic, after hearing what I have told you, I am some for you. He had heard that Mr. Fremon had lately joined Dr. Tyng a Church; if so, he was glad of it. He though Dr. Tyng could do him a great deal of good—at any rafe he needed it bad

We give the Alderman's remarks at length and in this prominent manner, in order that sensible persons may understand the extremity to which the supporters of Mr. Fillmore are reduced, and the fertility of invention which they exhibit. But why does Mr. Fulmer put his allegations before the public in this underhand sort of way? Why not come out like a man with them ! Lying even gains a certain respectability by boldness and openness. Let Mr. Fulmer make an affidavit to the truth of his report if he wishes it to pass for anything more than a groundless talsehood. If he shrinks from doing this, the public will soon have no more respect for him than for The Express itself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7, 1856. The House has been engaged to-day, in part, upon the "Bill to pay the officers of the Revolutionary army," which went through every stage but the final passage, which was only prevented by its not being engrossed, which was an oversight in its chief man ager. But it will be put on its final passage in the morning probably, without much opposition. It is estimated that there is not far from five million dollars due the descendents of these officers for services rendered the country, and which the Government until now has neglected to pay.

The resolutions instructing the Clerk of the House to furnish the new members of the XXXIVth Congress with the same books supplied to the new members of the XXXIIId Congress passed, which will cost the Government \$1,200 for each member.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio offered an amendment, provi ding that the new Members have the right to purchase books of a national character, in place of those out of print. This was voted down.

Mr Campbell of Onio, by unanimous consent, introduced the resolution below, which produced no httle fluttering among the Border-Rufflans-Mr Cobb of Georgia remarking that they had a Bill before the House for the protection of Kansas; referring, of course, to Mr. Toombs's Border-Ruffian Bill for subduing Kansas. It is now certain, beyond doubt, that this infamous measure cannot pass the House. The Kansas Report has done the work, and many gentlemen who voted against the Bill admitting Kansas as a Free State will vote against Toombe's Bill, and there are quite a number of others who are indifferent whether

it passes or not. the Senate to-day a three-bladed knife to the President, all the way to the maker's name The St. Clair, St. Mary's and Mississippi River bills were passed over "his Excellency's" vetoes. Gen. Cass turned himself inside out, and went in for River and Harbor improvements. These bills, it is believed, will pass the House.

The following are Mr. Campbell's resolutions The following are Mr. Campbell's resolutions:

Whereas, the difficulties existing in the Territory of Kansas threaten to involve the inhabitants thereof and the people of the United States in a civil war, which may result disastrously to the country; and whereas, the crisis demands prompt action on the part of Congress, and the condition of political parties renders it at least doubtful whether any bill admitting, or providing for the future admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, can pass the Senate and House of Representatives, and become a law, during the present session; therefore. ession; therefore,
Resolved, That a special Committee of thirteen men

ber be appointed by the Speaker to report a plan for the adjustment of said difficulties, and for the restora-tion of peace and good order, embracing the following

1. A modification of the act entitled an "Act to or 1. A modification of the act entitled an "Act to or"ganize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,"
which shall render inoperative and void so much thereof
as deciared the eighth section of the act preparatory
to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved
March 6, 1820, inoperative and void, and also so much
thereof as may be construed to authorize the people of
either of said Territories through their Legislative Assemblies, or otherwise, either to exclude Slavery thereform, or to authorize it therein, otherwise than in punishment of crime, until in pursuance of an act of Congress, they shall form a Constitution, preparatory to
admission as a State into the Union.

2. That no law of Congress, or of either of said Territories, shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen
of the United States from testing before the proper
judicial tribunals the constitutionality of any act of

of the United States from testing before the proper judicial tribunals the constitutionality of any act of Congress, excluding Slavery from any Territory under the jurisdiction of the General Government.

3. That neither of the said Territories of Nebraska or Kansas shall be regarded as entitled to admission into the Union as a State until it shall appear by a census lawfully taken that there is in the Territory making application at least fifty thousand inhabitants, bona fide residents therein.

4. That no person shall be entitled to the right of suffrage in either of said Territories who is not a bona fide resident thereof, and a citizen of the United States, either native born or regularly naturalized in conformity to the acts of Congress: nor shall any law

States, either native born or regularly naturalized in conformity to the acts of Congress; nor shall any law be passed abridging the freedom of religion.

5. That no law shall be made or have force or effect in said Territory which shall require a test oath or caths to support any act of Congress or other legislative act as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror, or vote at any election, or which shall impose any tax upon, or condition to, the exercise of the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said suspect of legislation in the said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said Territory; and that said Committee make report as specifily as possible, by bill or otherwise, and that they have power to submit their report at any time they may be prepared.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7, 1856. As if the Cincinnati Convention had not done its work effectually, the Senate must needs give a quietus to the expiring political agonies of President Pierce. His Veto Messages of the River and Harbor bills came up this morning, and were reviewed with unusual spirit by Gen. Caes, particularly that for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. The old General seemed to take particular

delight in administering the finishing stroke, and went at his work with the same sort of zest with which he has been accustomed to assall his old enemice, "the British." He certainly demolished the preteres s upon which the refusal of the Execu tive rested, and for or ce in his life brought a certain share of clearness to the exposition. A vote was then taken upon passing the bill, notwithstanding the objection, and resulted 31 Yeas against 12 Nays, being two more than the Constitutional requirement of two-thirds. In order to save appearances, Mr. Mason raised a Virginia abstraction, contending that the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution meant of the whole Senate, and not of a quorum present. But Mr. Bell and Mr. Benjamin soon let the gas out of this little balloon, and it collapsed to the amusement of the Chamber and the chagrin of the chivalry; for Judge Butler made a Quixotic effort to sustain his "friend," and to ring the changes on the new dangers of this awful innovation. Still, the Senate was obdurate, and by a vote of 34 to 7, decided the point to be moon-

Thus have the mighty fallen. Six months ago no such expression could have been extracted from that body. An Executive fiat would have closed every lip or silenced every threatened mur-mur. But Gen. Pierce is not the candidate of his party. He looks toward the setting sun with few remaining honors at command and limited patron-age to dispense Tyler's vetoes were sustained till Polk prevailed at Baltimore, and then there

were none so poor as to do him reverence. The movement which has been attempted to change the candidate for Vice-President on the People's ticket, has met with very limited encouragement. In whatever motive that suggestion may have been conceived, it is clear to every prac-tical understanding as being full of mischief and embarrassment. Aside from the fact that the Convention conferred no power on any body of men to revise its acts, this appeal to Congress car-ries with it something of the bad odor of the old system, which was rebuked by the abandonment of the central caucus machinery. There are points connected with this subject which may not be discussed with advantage, and therefore it is perhaps fortunate that a project which has already attracted some public criticism and invoked much anxiety, should find the sort of countenance which it has done. Judge Dayton will give as much legitimate strength to the ticket as any man who could be named, and without intending any dis-paragement to others, his name may be regarded as about the most available and proper that could have been enlisted. No one doubts that the gen-tlemen who have undertaken this task were actuated by the best convictions of duty, and were inspired by others with similar opinions. But a change in the ticket now would involve a concession to which the opposition is not entitled, and for which thousands of good men and true are by no means prepared.

Notwithstanding the votes by which the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Con-stitution was carried, the coalition composed of its opponents are still encouraged by the hope that they can pass the Senate scheme, which is to be glorified by the Fillmore fragment as a measure of "pacification." That is to be their shibboleth in the next struggle. We have got half the House, and a body of temperate men, capable of en-durance and fatigue and trial. It remains to be seen whether they can be coerced into submission, even if there should be found renegades enough to

turn the scale against them.

At last the big book job is through its travail in the House. Mr. Marshall—not Humphrey, for he is scrupulous on this point—offered the customary resolution, and Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment that the members should be allowed the privilege of selections and he had a solution. ilege of selecting other books of a public character than those usually ordered and out of print, or of no particular value, not exceeding their aggregate cost. This was very plain, coming as it did from an upright and direct man; but it was easy to see how it might be abused, and therefore was voted down. Then the old engineers got at the standing appropriation and whirled it through in a jiffey, appropriation and whirled it through in a jiffey, just with the sort of speed that a \$160,000 operation ought to have. There were many smiling faces about, and musty "archives" and "State papers" looked decidedly up, like the stock market, with reviving intelligence, after a fit of the blues. It would be equally honest in Congress, and much more to the point, if each member was reted deciment the point, if each member was voted eleven or twelve hundred dollars extra, or his pay increased to that extent, instead of resorting to a dodge which accomplishes it in another way, by which book-brokers divide the spoils with others who are in convenient connection. By the present process, members get shaved 25 or 33 per cent, which would be saved by a straightforward appropriation.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SHANNON NOT RESIGNED.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8, 1856. No official confirmation has been received of Gov. Shannon's rumored resignation, nor any recent direct intelligence from him.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.
The Union of this merning says that the Government continues on the best footing with that of France and that the French Minister has evinced in the most proper manner anxious solicitude that the controversy with England should terminate amicably. Marshal Vaillant has depled any intention of withholding from the officers of the Military Commission any courtery extended to the officers of other nations, or to show disrespect to the United States. FROM WASHINGTON.

esy extended to the officers of the mintary Commission any contresses extended to the officers of other nations, or to show disrespect to the United States.

The case of Mr. Brooks for an assault and battery on Senator Summer came up before the Judge of the Central Criminal Court this morning. There was a large attendance, including Senator Butler and other members of Congress.

The District Attorney read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Summer, to show he had used due dilugence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. Summer, who had expressed himself as having no desire to take part in the proceedings, and had left the city.

Testimony was then given by Mr. L. Leder, who caused the arrest of Mr. Brooks after the assault on Mr. Summer, and by J. W. Simonton, Mr. Keitt, and Senators Foster, Pearce, and Toombs.

The last witness (Toombs) wished read, in mitigation of the assault, at the instance of Mr. Linton, counsel

Senators Foster, Pearce, and Toombs.

The last witness (Toombs) wished read, in mitigation of the asault, at the instance of Mr. Linton, counsel of the accused, extracts from Mr. Summer's speech reflecting on South Carolina and Mr. Butler.

Doctors Beyle and Lindsley, and Senator Benjamin, also gave their testimony. The last expressed the opinion, jucking from what he saw of Mr. Summer's notes, that he (Summer) had had his speech printed before delivery.

before delivery.

Mr. Brocks then made a short speech, regreting that
Mr. Summer was absent. He had hoped for the benefit of interrogation concerning his (Summer's) testimony before the House committee. He took the ground that there are some offences for which the law affords no adequate remedy. He said while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike, he would redress the wrongs of his rediction mother from every effort to cover her of his political mother from every effort to cover her with obloquy and dishonor. His property might be squandered and his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him.

He then bowed to the majesty of the law to receive

his sentence.

Judge Crawford said as the matter might, perhaps, at that moment be subject to investigation, he would

his sentence.

Judge Crawford said as the matter might, perhaps, at that moment be subject to investigation, he would not weary the members of the House of Representatives. He would forbear to comment on the testimony, and pronounce as the judgment of the Court that Mr. Brooks then retired with his friends.

Mr. Brooks pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Mr. Brooks then retired with his friends.

Major General Wool, writing to the War Department from Benicia under date of June 3, says:

"From all the information I have received, I have no doubt I shall be able to communicate by the mail of the 12th instant the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war had ceased in the Department of the Pacific. We shall have no enemies to contend with but the exterpators of the Indian race, and if Col. Wright had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories, there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Colorado river, from the Dalles to its month. Had such an event happened, these Governors would have been satisfied to pened, these Governors would have been satisfied to their hearts content, for it could not have falled to

Cance a lorg war."
In contrast with this the Governors continue their

reciminations on Gen Wool, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from the command. The recent passage through both Houses of the time river improvement bids, over the President's vetors, has caused much rejoicing among the Congressional friends of such objects.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

SENATE WASHINGTON, July 8, 1856. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, July 8, 1856.
Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories
to which was referred the House bill to admit Kanasa
as a State into the Union, reported it back with an
amerimment striking out the preamble and all after the
enecting clause, and inserting the bill passed in the
Scrate on Thursday. He said the proposition before
the Senate was a plain one, namely: whether they
would acmit Karsas into the Union with the Topeka would acmit Karaas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, or whether they would substitute the proposition which had been modified to obviste the objections made against it and adopted by the Senate, after a full and therough examination, the other night. There was no evidence whether the majority or minority of the people of Kanaas voted for the Topeka Constitution, but it was known that the Constitution which had been presented here, and which it was now proposed to legalize, was a mutilated document. That fact was ascertained not only from general report and newspaper statements, but was proved by the report of the House Committee of Investigation. In commenting on that report, Mr. Douglas characterized it as partial, unfair, and unreliable. He argued the fairness and justice of the proposition submitted by him.

Mr. COLLAMER, a member of the Committee on Mr. COLLAMER, a member of the Committee on Tenitories, said the bill reported might appear very plausible, but the existing circumstances of the case rendered the adeption of that measure exceedingly improper. He believed the only true and sound mode for effording redress for existing evits was first to re-move the cause of those evils. It would not do to say that those evils should be remedied and at the same time declare that the causes which produced them should not be touched. Such a course seemed to be time declare that the causes waich produced them should not be touched. Such a course secured to be inconsistent, unreasonable and paradoxical. With reference to the provision allowing settlers to return to Kansas, he said, there was a blockade of the Territory by men of violence, whose habitations were full of instruments of cruelty, and thus it was impossible for them to get back. The same power that drove them away was still in the ascendency, and no provision had been nade for their security in the Territory. Taus, it was but a mockery of justice to tell them if they would return they would be allowed to vote while they have not the power to return. Hence they would dehave not the power to return. Hence they would de-rive no advantage from this bill, although its provisions appeared to be so fair and plausible.

Mr. PIERCE spoke briefly in favor of the amend-

Mr. HALE opposed it. He said the President came mi. HALL opposed it. He said the Frescent came from some of the best stock of New-Hampshire. His father was brave and patriotic, and be believed the son equally so. He had said this when Mr. Pierce was at the zenth of his power and expected to be a candicate at the next election, and he would say it now, when the President had fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only eight or ten of its members found to stand by him. He n oved to amend the amendment by extending the time allowing residents to participate in its benefits

muli July 4, 1857.

Lost—Yeas, 13; Nays, 32.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment to resocal all the Tecritorial laws of Kasass, and dismiss all the efficers holding offices under them.

Rejected—Yeas, 12; Nays, 32.

Mr. COLLAMER off-red an amendment in favor of

prohibiting Savery in that part of the Louisiana pur-chase north of 30° 30' not included within the Terri-

chase north of 3c 30 not included within the Territory of Kateas.

Rejected by Yeas, 12: Nays, 30.

YEAS—Mesers Beil of N. H., Collaner, Dodge, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hambin, Seward, Trumbul and Wade NAYS—Mesers Adams, Bayad, Benjamin, Bigas, Bright, Brothead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iveson, Johnson Jones of Lows, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Masco, Pearce, Push Reid, Sebastian, Sidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Weller and Yulee.

The amenoment, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was then agreed to, by Ayes 32, Nays 13, and the brill thus amended passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said he intended to call up to-day the Keport of the Select Committee on the alleged assault on Mr. Sumner, but he would not now do so, as he understood the trial was in progress be Mr. COBB-The trial is over, and Mr. Brooks is in

his ital.

The Senate's bill for enlarging the Custom House,
Milmankes, and The Senate's bill for enlarging the Custom House, Post-Office and Court-House at Milwaukee and Detroit, and for the construction of a building for similar purposes at Dubaque, was earnes'ly debated, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Ukion.

An essage was received from the Senate announcing the passage by that body of bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Miseisippi and the St. Clair Flats and St Mary's River, notwithstanding the President's vetoes of the same.

An acco. Int of the Senate's proceedings and President of officetions accompanied the message.

deut s objections accompanied the message.

Mr. OKR saw no necessity at this late period of the
session for di-cussion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. QUITMAN said thus hashly to act on the sub-

ort savored a little of disrespect to the President.

Mr. McMULLEN made an ineffective effort to have the President's objections read.

Mr. OKR'S motion was agreed to, and the bill to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi

River was read.

The SPEAKER announced the question: "Will the "House upon the reconsideration of the bill agree to

The SPEAKER announced the question: "Will the "House upon the reconsideration of the bill sgree to "its passage?"

YEAS—Messers Albright, Allison, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghours, Blazham Bliss, Bowie, Bradshaw, Braston, Broom. Buffington, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ny., Can pheil of Ohio, Carnbear, Cheffee, Clarke, Clawson Golfax, Canorer, Cox, Gras ford, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davie of Md., Day, Dean, Denver, De Witt, Dick, Durkanson, Dedd Dunn, Darfee, Edie Edwares, Enrie, English, Etheridge, Eastis, Jr., Evans, Flegier, Fuller of Pa., Galloway, Ohodigs, Gibert, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Herris of Md., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hoffmann, Hollowey, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Oaio, Hughston, Kelsey Kenrett Kling, Khapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kutklel, Laks, Leiter, Lindley, Marshall of Ry, Marshall of Ill., Misteson, McCarty, Meschem, Miller of N. Y., Miller of Ia., Millward, Moors Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichola, Norton, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Parter, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Quitnan, Ready, Riccud, Ricchie, Rivers Robbins Roberts, Robinson, Rust, Sabin, Sage Saodidge, Sapp, Scott, Seward, Sherman, Shocter, Simmons, Sweed, Spianer, Stranshen, Tappan, Taylor, Thuston, Todd, Tarfon, Tyson, Vaik, Wade, Wakeman, Walbrige, Wadron, Walker, Washburn et all., Washburn, Jr., of Mis., Watson, Welch, Wells, Jr., Williems, Woodruff, Wordworth, Zvilicoffer.
NAVS—Mesars Alkon, Allen, Barkedels, Bennet of Miss., Boccek, Branch, Brooks, Burnett of Ky, Carlie, Cashie, Clingman, G. Ob of Gia, Cobb of Ala, Crasge, Crawford, Dowdell, Ermundson, Elifott, Faulkner, Foster, Goode, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Houston, Jawett, Jones of Teun, Keitt, Kelly, Kdwill, Letcher, Lumpkin, Maxwell, Mc wallen, Werght of Miss., Wright of Teun.
Passed by Yeas 139; Nays 55.
The bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats was passed by Yeas 139; Nays 55.
The bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats was passed by Yeas 139; Nays 55.
The bill

first time the House should again go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on and after Wednesday, he would move to pass over all other bills, with a view to reaching those heretofore reported making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors. Ad-journed.

BURNING OF A FOUNDERY.
Newburgh, N. Y. Tuesday, July 8, 1856.
The extensive foundery and machine shop at this place, belonging to Messrs. Stanton, Mailory & Co., was destroyed to-day by the explosion of a boiler. Portunately the hands were mostly at dinner, and no lives were lost. Four or five persons were seriously injured.

The match between the Newark and Albany Cricket Clubs caded in the success of the former, with nine wickets to go down.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE. St. Louis, Taesday, July 8, 1856.

At the last regular meeting of our Chamber of Commerce a Committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining an injunction against the reconstruction of the Rock Island Bridge across the Missirsppi River.

River.

The Committee is also expected to prepare an address to the public in the form of a protest against replacing so rerious an obstacle to navigation in the Upper Mississippi.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. THE BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

The Jury on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad accident rendered a verdict that the train was thrown of the track by the displacement of the switch by some person unknown. The Company have effered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the guilty party.

RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE LOST SUBMARINE CABLE. SIDNEY, C. B., Tuesday, July 8, 1856. The vessel sept out by the New-York, New-Found-

laid and London Telegraph Company, for the purpose of endeavoring to recover the Submarine Telegraph Cable lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has just returned here, having succeeded in recovering in good order a large portion of the cable. She will proceed immediately with it to New-York.

MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 8, 18-6.

The Republican State Convention held here to-day was attended by twelve hundred delegates, representing every town in the State. The Hon. Freeman H. Moree of Both presided. On the first ballet for Governor the Hon. Hannibal

Hamlin received 1,062 votes, and his nomination was then made upar imous by acclamation. Speeches were made by F. H. Morse, H. W. McCulis, Noah Smith, W. S. Cochrap, and Jos. H. Wil

lisms. The three last named opposed the Republicans last year. The resolutions offered were unanimously adopted. They mainly present the issue of Slavery extension as

paremount to all others, and invite the affiliation and corperation of all who have the question at heart. The nem nations of Fremont and Dayton were in-

dorsed with great enthusisem.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 8, 1856. I The Fourth of July, judging from the phenome na it has just exhibited in Philadelphia, appears to be suffering an eclipse, owing, perhaps, to stolid abuse received at the hands of political office holders at d seekers. What might have been the effect on the plumage of that best-abused bird, the Afterican Eagle, had the Fourth of July come on the fourth of January-when, instead of a thermometer at full Summer heat, and roses and strawberries blushing under the soft kisses of a lambent zephyr, and all nature beckoning patriotism to an out-deer jollification-the earth would be frozen into jagged fierceness of expression, and the shricking wines of the north drive all hands within doors except pedestrians and jehus, pure and simple-it would be hard to say. Pernaps the whole tone of fervid rational rhetoric would have been lowered&and instead of Summer-solstice, like fine writing of the hottest glow, we should have had liverature on the topic, as cool as that on Dr. Kane's Expedition All suffering doth cease, however, and Fourth of-July harangues of the established Summer heat appear to be dying out. Some few years ago, in this latitude, a rising politician was detailed for such an oration, according to custom, but about forty people all told assembled al fresco to hear it, and that was the last groun of such patriotism here. To this, of course, the Custem-House and tail afford an exception. I believe that they do-up the Declaration, but the text of that decument compared with their political "platform" recalls the following anecdote: A stone cutter was busy on a tomb-slab, reciting the virtues as Christian, husband, father, friend, of Mister Somebody; a young gentleman leafing along reminded the stonecutter that Mr. Somebody had died of mania-a-potu, after break ing his wife's heart and consigning his children to the poor-bonse. "Well, stoopid, wot's teat got to do with his epitaph?" was the lapidary answer he received for his pains. So the Custom House replies in reference to the slight discrepancies between Border-Ruffienism, Ostend-Mauifescoism and Empire-Clubism, and the Declaration The Fourth bere was especially tranquit. At 4 o'clock a. m. four whole guns were discharged, and Chinese works whizzed during the day; but municipal pyrotechnics were want ng, and the occasion was, as a whole simply a day of repose—a guapowder Sunday thrust into the middle of the week. Another and the ch of reason for the collapsed state of Fourth-of July celebrations may be in the fact that, as a people, we are not sincere. We have lied away our inheritance. When we wrote the Declaration, it was under the inspiration of Liberty. Then we were not prostituted to Slavery Bondage was sectional, transient, and had no eminent defender; the majestic repese of a Washington, or the hot impetuousness of a Henry, being equally consecrated to Liberty-Liberty prospect ive for ali. The sequences to such times and men necessarily engesdered a Fourth of July-rhetoric ard all. But how can any decent man hear without a blush the Declaration read solemnly on such an occasion, when he remembers that much the largest portion of the Union, and all the territory acded since 1787, is doomed to Slavery, and the burgers oligarchs will not be satisfied with enslay ing the whole country African-wise, but now claim

Philadelphia is represented by Mr. Thomas B. Florence. Mr. Florence was by trade a hatter. Not only a merchant hatter, but a "practical hat-"ter," as his sign affirmed. He emphasised his profession. He gloried in his skill. He declaimed against the Bank aristocracy, though Democratic Alexander Dallas was responsible for that institution. When Mr. Charles Dickens come hicher Mr Florerce was prominent as leader of "the six "hundred" who rushed into the jaws of that ionand the lion bit them in Martin Chuzzlewit, because the lion is not Democratic, though reformatory and good-hearted. So Mr. Dickens revenged h meelf because Mr. Florence and his brethren with hearts in their hands," as Mr Florence said, would go headlong into Mr. Dickens's hotel to chake hands with him. Afterward Mr. Florence went to Congress; he went to represent Democracy. Ob, poor lacera'ed spirit! Democracy represented by a predecessor who signed his name to a letter in 1818, unfortunately published, stating that he and every other politicish was a man of principle in proportion to his interest: Democracy. too, represented a few years ago in the IVth District by another gentleman, who in 1807 stated, in speech and print, that had he lived in the time of the Revolution he would have been a Tory; Democracy, furthermore illustrated by another gentleman, who stated in a certain letter directed to Bradford County, in 1839, that a (the) State Constitution Convention had " a right to re-"store Slavery," (and, of course, determine who should be slaves) "and make laws as bloody as "those of Draco." Well, it is absolutely neceseary for a Northern Democrat, in order to distinguish himself, that he should grind the bones of the hopeless slave more remorselessly than does the piantation-born oligarch. So Mr. Florence-once 'practical hatter"-has done. In this foray against God and I berty-this most cruel fact of the century -this match of crucifixion, barbarism, burled in the face of the age, which, through its scientifically wrought economies seems ready to despoil oppre-sion of all incentive to existence-in this triply accursed Kansas crime Mr. Florence has to the extent of his abilities en-

to grip the white mechanic and laborer? Under

such facts-broad as the continent and terrible as

death-the old-fashioned mode of celebrating the

Fourth, based on the action of the republican fathers,

is simply an impudent, public falsehood, and is like

an cesay on morality written by the chief criminal

in Sing Sing. No government in the world stands

does that of this country. Like a reversed loco-

motive, the departure of our Government from the

goal of liberty is in as rapid a ratio as its former

Apropos: The First Congressional District of

approaches to it.

so utterly, so hideously pledged to oppression as

deavered to consign a territory larger than the original thirteen States to the equelching fith of Slavery. But did it never occur to Mr. Fiorence that there is such a thing as the dignity of labor? When voting with the man who promises to turn the precincts of Bunker Hill into a slave plantation did not the shade of a "practical hatter" ever rise before Mr. Florence, like Banquo's ghost, to appall bim? Did be not remember the time when he stood around the boiling alembic, and worked into useful shape the beautiful product of the Rocky Mountains, and did be not find bonor echo with every throb of his stalwart mechanic hand? And is there no bonor in the man who takes up God creation where He left it, and fashions it for his fellow-beings, but that he must be bought and sold and scourged, and hunted and burned at the stake -all at the bidding of eligarchical lawyers and planters-a hardful of oppressors all told not reaching 100,000? Where, Mr. Fiorence, is the oligarch's cotton or sugar without the genius of the Northern mechanic! The whole South would not be worth a year's purchase else. Not a pod of cotton would be cleaned, not a sugar-cane expressed without the gentus of the mechanics of the North - whom Mr. Florence n w seeks to reduce to the level of beasts-for all language is a fraud if that he not the pure " Demecratic" doctrine of Florence's Southern coadjutors, who affirm that Slavery is right of itself, irrespective of color or race, and applies equally to all the laboring classes. But enough of Mr. Florence, and et us turn to the Vth Philadelphia Congressional District, represented by Mr. John Cadwal-

Extremes meet. Mr. Cadwalader is also a Democrat. His grandfather was one of the most illustrious American Generals, and the noted friend of Washington. All that culture or opportunity can do to elaborate a gentleman, Mr, Canwalader has; and strange to say, his raviocination leads him to the same "Democracy" as that of his colleague of the 1st District. Democracy, like misery gives us strange bedfellows.

Such is the Democratic Representation of Philadelphia: as logical in derivation as that of "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

FREMONT A SLAVEHOLDER.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Wednesday, July 2, 1856. BORACE GREELLY-Dear Sir: As one of the Republican Electors, I have already canvassed some ten or eleven counties of this State; and, from what I have seen and heard, I regard lows as a certainty for Fremont by 5,000 votes ahead of any and all antagonists. I am not so certain of carrying the State Election in August, because of the difficulty of getting our voters out at anything short of a Presidential fight, though I believe we shall elect both of the Representatives in

activity and impudence, the report that Col. Fremont is the owner of some twenty three negro slaves, which he holds in servicude in the South, while he preaches he helds in servitude in the South, while he preaches
Free Kansas in the North. Being confident that the
report is a fair-chood. I have not hesitated to demounce
it as such where ver I have heard it mentioned; but, for
the purpose of being enabled to speak "with authority" on the subject, I wish you would be pleased
to it quire of Col. Fremont on the subject. I have no
personal acquaintance with Col. Fremont, else I would
write to him without troubling you in the premises.
Yourstruly, DANIEL F. MILLER.

Well, friend Miller, what would you have us do in the premises? The report is false-an inexcusable us metigated he-we have authority for so pronouncing it—but if you expect to stop this torrent of personal defamation, you are grievously mistaken. Anonymeus calumnies, for which no one is irresponsible, are the favorite weapons of our adversaries; and the best you can do is to chase them out of one into another. Is it not the wiser part to treat them with contempt, and proceed with the discussion of the great issues in

volved in the Presidential contest ? Col. Fremont is not a slaveholder; but suppose he were-what of it? Do not you and I recognize the legal right to hold slaves in Stave States ! Have we not repeatedly voted for slaveholders whom we knew to be right on the great issues at stake? Is it not quite likely that we may do so again? Read the letter of the Hon ADAM BEATTY, published in our last, and say whether you would not far sooner support him for President, avowed slaveholder as he is, then any Doughface in America? Would y rather vote for Breckinridge than for Buchanan ! Do you forget that Theo. G. Hunt, Wm. Cullom, Emerson Etheridge and several more of the most determined opposers in the last Congress of the Nebraska Iniquity, were slaveholders? Do you not see that when you indignantly deny that Col. F. is a slaveholder, an adversary will argue that you tacitly affirm that all slaveholders ought to be proscribed and excluded from office? And, since you do not mean that, why give caviler charce to infer it ?

But suppose you run this particular lie into the ground, you will have accomplished nothing while the spirit which prompted its fabrication remains in existence. Next day you will be told that Col. Fremont is a Roman Catholic; and, though this is as false as the other, it will be easy for Hookem Snivey to assert that Peter Specks told him that he heard Col. Fremont say he was a Catholic, or saw him attending Mass, o semething to that effect .- Well: you waste a weel in running down this he also; and then where are you? At once some will adversary turns round to a Roman Catholic, and queries- 'Isn't this a pretty Republican? He talks of Equal Rights for All; yet his eager defease of Fremont from the imputation of

Friend Miller, I don't believe the People of the United States will see a man put down by this sort of lew personal attack. It isn't like them to do it. Suppose you prove Col. Fremont isn't a slaveholder, or isn't a Remanist, or isn't something else that unscrupulous demagogues may hope to catch a vote or two by saying he is, how far ahead will you have got But if you devote your time and energies to an elucidation of the great issues to be decided this Fall-if ou show the people who may come to hear you that these is use are important, and that the Republican have the right side of them-they will be pretty cer tain to work and vote for the candidates presented and supported as the representatives of that side. At

Yours, as of old.
Now York, July 8, 1836. HORACE GREELEY.

GYMEN.

Boston, Wednesday, June 25, 1856.

To the Clergy of Massachusetts:
Two years ago the Clergy of New-England united in solemn protest against the then threatened removaof a time-honored landmark of Freedon. Unfortunately evil counsels prevailed; and the recent scenes of crime, violence and bloodshed in Kansas clearly demonstrate the justice of that protest. The act thus urrighteously consummated has produced its legitin ate truit, and unless Divine Provider ce shall move the hearts of men to arrest it, will continue to do so, and eventuate in easting permanently over that fair land the dark pall of Slavery, for which blood and fire have already opened the way.

Those who have gone out from among us, seeking

only free homes in a free land, and that peaceably; have found only intolerance and persecution. Nav. even their means of subsistence have been destroyed and liberty and life itself unhesitatingly sacrificed, that the Territory might be depopulated of Freemen and

Corgre s.

The enemy have circulated in these parts, with great

Catholicism implies that a man of your faith ought not to be supported for office? How do you like that sort of Republicanism?"

east, such is the view of

A LETTER FROM NEW-ENGLAND CLER-

made forever a dwelling place only for the master

Brethren! shall it be thus depopulated? The outferings of our friends who have gone to Kansas, their need and their peril, all appeal in tones which cannot be denied, and the cause they represent—equally ours as theirs—must fail if they be not sustained.

In Boston and vicinity a Committee of cit'seaswhich George R Russell is Chairman and Patrick T. Jackson, Treasurer, have a contribution for their aid in charge. Should \$90,000 be raised in the State two sutlemen are pledged to make it up to \$100,000. Concerted action throughout the Commonwealth is esential, in order to raise a sufficient sum to secure

hese contingent subscriptions. Sympathy for the people of Kaness is so general in Massachusetts, among men of every religious faith, that it seems highly desirable that a general contributies in all the churches throughout the State should be made, to answer their physical secessities and render them timely relief, leaving to other parties to furnish them the means of self-defense.

Should this suggestion meet your approval will you bring the subject to the attention of your conger gation, either by reading this paper, or by such other method as you may deem more appropriate, and transmit the amount collected to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, No. 20 Bremfield street, Boston, who has been appointed by the above mentioned Committee to receive subscriptions? Under the existing circumstances the

utmost promptners is necessary. .

And may the Supreme Being so influence the hearts of men that they shall esteem it like a sacred duty and a Christian privilege to yield for their brethren on the borders of civilization their united prayers and cheerful gifts, and may He also overrule the persecutions of the people of Kansas, for His own glory, and the

of the people of Kansas, for His own glory, and the ultimate triumph of free principles.

CHAS, LOWELL, Pastor of West Church.

EDW N. KIRK, Pastor of Mount Vernor. Church.

AIEX H. VINTON, Sector of 8t Paul's Church.

ROLLIN H. NEALF, Pastor of First Bap, Church.

JAS F. CLAFKE, Pastor Church of the Disciples.

WM. R. CLAFK, Pastor of Second M. E. Church.

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WM. R. CLAFK, Pastor of Second M. E. Church.

HENBY M. DEXTER, Pastor Pine at each Church.

EDFUS FILIS, Pastor of First Church.

BARON STOW, Pastor Rowe street Bap, Church.

A. L. STONE, Pastor of Park street Church.

E. EDWUNDS, Pastor of Tyler street Ch. Caurch.

HENSA BALLOU, 2h, Prest of Tuffs College.

HENBY A. MILES, Sec's An erican Unit'd. And M.

JAMES FORTER, Presiding Elder of Boston Dist's.

THE TRANSATIANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The members of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company gave a dinner yesterday to the efficers of the steamer Arctic which is about to go on an expedition for the purpose of taking soundings along the proposed line of their telegraph. Half a dozen members of the Company, and as many officers, with a few others, were all who were present The dinner, which was given at the Clarendon, was an excellent one. When justice had been done it, Mr. PETER COOPER, President of the Company, is a little speech on the importance and opening destiny of electricity, welcomed his guests. Mr. D. D. Field, who sat at the other end of the table, read the regular

The President of the United States. Nobody seemed to care to respond. Mr. Young of The Albion made a very peaceful

speech in response.

Mr Field, in giving the next toset, said that these officers were about to do what had never been done before-to take the gauge of the Adantic, to sound it all the way from Newtoundland to Ireland, find what the bottom was composed of, and if there was anything which would interfere with a telegraph cable.

The Health of Commander Berryman and the Officers of the Expedition. He proposed

Commander BERRYMAN said that he would rather run forty lines of soundings across the Atlantic than to make a speech; in fact, he could not do it. He begged leave to take leave of them until he returned with the soundings.

Lieut. Strain-The heroic Explorer of the Isthmus of Darien-Lieut STRAIN said that in the Navy they said that spreches went like prize-money. His Captain had set him an example of brevity. America had cultivated a weed and sent it to Great Britain, where it had for many years been feeding six millions of Irishmen; she had cultivated another weed, until it had become the selace of all mankind, and many of womankind; and now she was about to lasso the lightning and send it

back to England perfectly tame.

The closer union of the Old World and the New-By that Electric Chair which the continents together and puts a girdle round about the Earth in forty min attes.

Dr ADAMs, who had been out for half an hour to cement a matrimonial union, responded. He said that he felt comfortable in the idea that great as Shakespeare and his dreams were, the realities of to d far outrun them. The true meaning of some passage in the Word of God was being unfolded. The true uses of the Ocean were being discovered. He was happy to learn that in so short a time as two years they hoped to have the Continents connected, and the heart-beat of sympathy instantaneously transmitted

from one to the other.

The Army and Navy of the United States.

Mr. FIELD said were it not for the delicacy of his friend on his right, who was fresh from the laurels of the Crimes and the dargers of the charge of the Six Hundred, he would give the Army of England.

Major RIPLEY responded. He said there was no naterial out of which he could make a speech which had not been used over and over again for Presidentmaking. There might continue to be some use for a Navy to prevent piratical crafts from archoring above telegraph cables and fishing them up for the old iron and gutta-percha. but the world was getting so very civilized that there was no need for an America Army.

Mr SANDFORD responded, in conclusion proposing

the health of Col. Rowan.

Col. Rowan responded. He spoke of the cable from Balaklava to Varna, which was nearly 400 miles long, and hoped that the attachment which this new telegraph would produce would exist permanently in every possible way. This last teast was received with three times three,

A few volunteer toasts were then given. Among them were the healths of Lieut. Maury, A. D. Bache, Mr. Alden, Secretary Dobbin, Prof. Morse, Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Field responded for Prof. Morse. He said that Prof. Morse was so enthusiastic for this enterprise that he was with difficulty restrained from embarking everything he possessed in it. Mr. Cooper responded to his own, paying a high compliment to the untiring assiduity of Mr. Field in this enterprise. He should be somewhat surprised if the wire were not laid next Summer. He concluded by giving:

The Oceanic Telegraph—The best means of preserving the peace of the world.

At a little after 11 o'clock the party dispersed, with many and hearty wishes for the success of the noble enterprise in which the Company is engaged. As the cable can be made in considerably less thus a year, and the money of the Rothschilds is profered, should it be needed to any amount, there seems to be but little doubt that we shall give the news of London, Constantinople and St. Petersburg in a couple of years as we now give the occurrences of yesterday in Boston, New-Orleans and St. Louis.

The citizens of ELLENVILLE, in Ulster County, celebrated the Fourth on the platform of "Free "Speech, a Free Press, and Free Territory," and were addressed by Joseph Hoxie, esq., of this city. The procession to the grove, where the oration was delivered and the Declaration read, was quite large, numbering many of the people of adjoining towns, in carriages, bearing appropriate Free-Soil devices. A public dinner at Terwilliger's Hotel, fireworks in the earlier part of the evening, a ball, and a ladies' party, terminated the exercises The day was showery.